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PARTY AND KOMSOMOL PROPAGANDA ACTIVITIES

A recently held plenum of the Khabarovsk Kray Committee VKP (b) demanded that party organizations of the kray improve their methods of directing the economic activity of enterprises and thereby eliminate production lag in the kray's industry. Industry of the kray has continually lagged and did not fulfill the plan for the first 3 years of the current Five-Year Plan. Primary Party organizations in enterprises must be strengthened, must increase their responsibility for the operation of the enterprise, and must achieve Party control over the activity of economic administrators and workers. Work of the primary Party organizations in the Plant imeni Ordzhonikidze and in "Amurskiy" Plant, where Party workers studied and directed every phase of economic activity including the most complex financial matters, serves as a good example to other party organizations.

Communists from the city of Ternopol' were sent to work in rural communities by the Bureau of the Pochayevskiy Rayon Party Committee. Their work was so successful that the Ternopol' Oblast KP's Committee approved the plan and a number of other rayon Party committees followed suit, including Podvolochiskiy, Terebovlyanskiy, Chortkovskiy, and Kopychinskiy, which sent 213 Communists to work in villages.

Rural Party organizations have grown considerably. Of 96 Party organizations, 79 were formed during the second half of 1948, and the number of Communists in the organizations was doubled in the course of 7 months.

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OFFICIALS STUDY MARX-LENIN THEORIES -- Sovetskaya Estoniya, No 54,
5 Mar 49

The Party organization of the Ministry of Local Industry, Estonian SSR, is giving considerable attention to the political training of its members, particularly those who study the Marxist-Leninist theories independently. A group of 14 independent students joined to study VKP(b) history. This group includes the vice-ministers, heads of main committees, heads of departments, and other employees of the Ministry. They all are more or less of the same general educational and political training level, having previously studied the Short Course on the History of the VKP(b).

Group consultant Ristmyagi supplied all Communist members with the necessary study material, giving each student a plan for the study of the history of VKP(b) and a list of recommended literature. Group discussions are held once or twice a month. The original discussions were conducted by the question-and-answer method. Now, after 5 months of study, the group members have to prepare individual reports on basic questions contained in the book of Stalin, On Dialectical and Historical Materialism. After each discussion, the consultant informs the Party bureau of the way the Communist members carry on their studies. All members of the study group attend lectures regularly in the Party Indoctrination Center.

SOCIETY SPONSORS LECTURES -- Zarya Vostoka, No 45, 8 Mar 49

The Society for Dissemination of Political and Scientific Knowledge in Georgia is sponsoring a number of lectures in Tbilisi by Yu. V. Krotkov, a Moscow journalist and active member of the Society, on the subject "In the Western Zones of Germany." Yu. V. Krotkov spent over a year in occupied Germany as a Soviet correspondent and visited the western zones several times. He states many interesting facts in his lecture on the situation in these zones, illustrating the reactionary, imperialistic policy of the Anglo-American powers, which are striving to transform Western Germany into a new base for American expansion in Europe. Krotkov gave a lecture several days ago in the editorial office of the newspaper Zarya Vostoka, and after that, in the Teachers' Center and in the Armenian Drama Theater building. He will lecture in a number of Georgian cities.

NAVAL SCHOOL TRAINS POLITICAL OFFICERS -- Krasnyy Flot, No 49, 1 Mar 49

The Naval Political School imeni A. A. Zhdanov trains for political work officers who will be stationed on ships of the Naval Forces.

The school admits sailors, soldiers, noncommissioned officers, young civilians, party members and candidates for membership, persons experienced in Party and Komsomol work, and graduates of 10-grade secondary schools, between the ages of 18 and 26, who are physically fit for naval duty.

Military personnel desiring to enter the school must file applications through regular channels, and civilians should direct their applications to the director of the school.

The report or application should be accompanied by the following documents: autobiography, education record, birth certificate, medical certificate regarding fitness for naval duty, official and Party rating, and two photographs.

Persons entering the school will be given competitive entrance examinations from 15 to 30 July on the following subjects: history of

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USSE, Russian language, literature, and geography, based on the program of a secondary school. Secondary school graduates who have received a gold or silver medal, as well as students of higher educational institutions, are admitted without entrance examinations.

Candidates admitted to entrance examinations are entitled to free transportation to the school.

Applications may be filed until 15 May. Address: Leningrad, (112), 2-a Mala-Okhta Prospect.

KOMSOMOL LEADERS FOUND LACKING -- Moloday Dal'nevostochnik, No 29, 19 Feb 49

G. Shchetinin, Secretary of the Khabarovsk Kray VLKSM Committee, reports that the new active group in the Kray Komsomol organization includes 357 directors of Komsomol organs, 2,050 secretaries of primary Komsomol organizations, 4,000 members of rayon, city, okrug, and oblast committees, and the Kray VLKSM Committee. There are, in addition, thousands of non-staff instructors, lecturers, members of committees of primary Komsomol organizations, secretaries and members of Komsomol bureaus in shop, faculty, and student organizations, etc.

The new tasks, proposed by the fourth Kray Komsomol Conference, first of all call for improvement in the training of Komsomol leaders. One of the most serious deficiencies is the lack of effective control over the ideological training of Komsomol leaders. The newspaper Moloday Dal'nevostochnik recently published a criticism of Grinberg, Chief of the Military and Physical Culture Division of the Jewish Autonomous Oblast VLKSM Committee, Kiselev, Secretary of the Kirovskiy Rayon VLKSM Committee, city of Khabarovsk, and Kalyagin, Secretary of the Leninskiy Rayon VLKSM Committee, city of Komsomol'sk, for not improving their ideological level. Such leaders, through their lack of training, are not able to evaluate the work of the political study circles, cannot take part in propaganda work, and are not equipped to deal with the problems of youth in regard to political questions. The immediate task is to clarify the 1949 plan for the theoretical training of each Komsomol worker, define the method and form of this training, and raise its level.

The Kray Komsomol organization is also faced with the important task of seeing that all Komsomols who have not had secondary school education obtain it within the next 3 years through correspondence school courses, night school, etc. A strict system of control over the independent studying of Komsomol workers and leaders must be established.

The selection of Komsomol leaders is a problem closely related to the problem of training. Many Komsomols with low general educational training have been chosen as leaders of Komsomol groups. More than 35 percent of the Komsomol workers on the staff (nomenklatura) of the Kray VLKSM Committee have not had secondary school education. Only 63 percent of the secretaries of rayon Komsomol committees have had either secondary school or higher education. The general educational level of Komsomol leaders in Kamchatka Oblast is particularly low. The Kray Komsomol organization, on the other hand, has more than 2,000 members who have had higher or incomplete higher education, more than 4,000 members with secondary school education, 1,460 teachers, more than 850 engineers and technicians. The problem of poor leadership has arisen because the mass of young intellectuals have not been put into responsible positions, and there are too few Komsomol leaders from among the young Komsomol teachers, engineers, technicians, and especially doctors. Komsomol leaders have not

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given enough attention to careful selection of personnel for important positions.

The turnover of leading personnel in the kray organization is particularly great. In 1948, 214 workers on the staff of the Kray VLKSM Committee were removed, 18 of them because of inefficiency. Half of those who were shifted or removed had worked in their positions for no longer than a year. Almost half of the Komsomols in important positions in the Komsomol'sk city organization were shifted in 1948. Turnover of such workers, as the non-staff directors of military and physical culture divisions of rayon and city VLKSM committees and pioneer leaders, has been particularly great. The large turnover is the result of the failure on the part of Komsomol leaders to work with their staffs, to improve the level of work of their subordinates, many of whom are removed after their first mistake. The Kray Komsomol organization must strive to stabilize personnel in the chief posts.

Training of the reserve personnel in many committees consists only of drawing up lists of reserves who are potential Komsomol leaders. The duties of these workers are not clarified and they are of no real service to the organization. It is important to have reserves of personnel and to work closely with them.

KORYAK KOMSOMOLS IMPROVE TRAINING -- Molodoy Del'nevostochik, No 23, 10 Feb 49

A. Aleksandrov, Secretary of the Koryak National Okrug VLKSM Committee, reports that there are 89 political study groups in the okrug attended by more than 1,800 persons, many of whom are youths belonging to local nationalities. The condition of the political training program for youth has been improving since the last Komsomol conferences in the okrug. Political training is particularly well organized in the village of Sedanka Kochevaya (secretary of the Komsomol organization, Ekiykl) where all youths are taking political education courses.

Komsomol organizations in the Makar'yev, Ossorskiy, and Kichigin Fish Combines, at the "Tungutun" Kolkhos in Karaginskiy Rayon, and in many enterprises and kolkhoses in Penzhinskiy and Olyutorskiy Rayons, are also doing good work in training youth along political lines. Thirty-five Communist propagandists are directing the Komsomol political study groups in the okrug.

Political education has had an important role in improving the labor productivity of young workers in the okrug. Youth of the village of Sedanka Kochevaya exceeded the 1948 plan for the development of the deer raising industry. Kolkhos youth in the okrug are participating in construction of the first kolkhos hydroelectric power plant in the Koryak National Okrug.

GEORGIAN GROUPS CRITICIZED -- Zarya Vostoka, No 37, 23 Feb 49

The Tbilisi Komsomol organization has made efforts to improve the political education of young people. About 1,500 Komsomol members are working independently to raise their political level, many of them are studying in correspondence courses or evening schools. Over 2,000 Komsomol members are attending 138 political study groups. They study the biographies of Lenin and Stalin, Party history, public and state administration of the USSR, and the statutes of the VLKSM. In addition, 39 political schools have been established for young people.

Political study groups are an important form of political education for Komsomol members. There are many active groups and political schools

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in Tbilisi. However, the decree of the 17th plenum of TsK VIKEM regarding reorganization of propaganda work has not been complied with fully. There are shortcomings in the work of many political study groups and schools. This was clearly shown at the recent plenum of the Tbilisi Komsomol Committee. The quality of studies in some of the groups is unsatisfactory, too much time is spent on a single program, and many propagandists lack experience in Communist methods.

Poor results in some of the groups are explained also by the lack of sufficient textbooks, poor selection of propaganda personnel, and a lack of support and supervision by Party organizations.

The 14th Congress of the KP(b) Georgia stressed the importance of increasing Komsomol membership. At present, there are 721 city organizations in Tbilisi with 41,448 Komsomol members. Komsomol membership has increased by 2,986, as compared with the first half of 1948, but dropped off by 9,000 against 1940. This is a sign of poor educational work. In December 1948, the Leninskiy Rayon Committee admitted 145 new members to the Komsomol, but only 24 of that number were workers.

LITHUANIAN KOMSOMOL EXPANDS -- Sovetskaya Litva, No 40, 18 Feb 49

There are 35,287 members of the Komsomol in Lithuanian SSR. More than 29,000 are receiving training in Komsomol political training groups and by the party educational system. About 75 percent participate in general educational and special training. Nearly 10,000 are Stakhanovites. There are 230 Komsomol youth brigades. As of 1 January 1949, 123 primary Komsomol organizations had been formed in kolkhozes, 372 in villages, 84 in sovkhoses, and 43 in MTBs.

MOSCOW KOMSOMOLS WIN RED BANNER -- Krasnaya Zvezda, No 67, 22 Mar 49

The Moscow Komsomol organization was awarded the Order of the Red Banner 20 March 1949 at a session of the Ninth Moscow Oblast and Eighth City Joint Conference. N. M. Shvernik, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet USSR, handed the order to Krasavchenko, secretary of the Moscow Committee and Moscow City VIKEM Committee. The order was awarded in connection with the 30th anniversary of the founding of VIKEM, for heroism displayed by the Moscow organization during the war, and for its achievements since the end of the war.

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